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Algebraic Invariants. By L. E. DICKSON. New York: John Wiley and Sons. Pp. 97. \$1.25 net.

This is No. 14 of the Mathematical Monographs put out by the publishers. It is divided into three parts of about equal length. Part I. treats of linear transformations from the standpoints of both analytic and projective geometry. Invariants and covariants are illustrated and defined as are also Hessians and Jacobians. The uses of the Hessian in the solution of a cubic equation and in the discussion of the points of inflection of a plane cubic curve are given. Part II. treats of the algebraic properties of invariants and covariants in non-symbolic notation. It also treats of homogeneity, weight, annihilators, seminvariant leaders of covariants, law of reciprocity, fundamental systems, properties as functions of the roots, and production as differential operators. Part III. gives an introduction to the symbolic notation of Aronhold and Clebsch. Hilbert's theorem on the expression of the forms of a set linearly in terms of a finite number of forms of the set is proved and applied to establish the finiteness of a fundamental set of covariants of a system of binary forms. There is also a discussion of transvectants and of the types of symbolic factors in any term of a concomitant of a system of forms in three or four variables.

Plane Trigonometry with Tables. By CLAUDE IRWIN PALMER and CHARLES WILBUR LEIGH. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. Pp. 288. \$1.50 net.

It is refreshing to find now and then a text in trigonometry that defines the trigonometric functions for any angle and then specializes for the acute angle. Why anyone preparing a text for use in colleges or technical schools should want to cover the same ground practically three times instead of once is somewhat of a mystery. The ideas involved in the definitions for general angles would seem to be little if any more difficult than for acute angles and the student instead of being wearied by repetition is interested in seeing how the special cases come out of the general.

Inverse trigonometric functions and trigonometric equations are introduced early and used throughout. The problems are numerous and seem to be carefully selected. There is a chapter on complex numbers, series and hyperbolic functions. The theory and use of logarithmic and trigonometric tables are taken up rather fully and placed in connection with the tables. The book has many advantages that will appeal to the progressive teacher.

Fergusson's Percentage Trigonometry or Plane Trigonometry Reduced to Simple Arithmetic with a Short Description of His Percentage Compass. By JOHN COLEMAN FERGUSSON. New York: Longmans, Green and Company. Pp. 155. \$1.25 net.

This is a remarkable book to those who have never read it or the author's larger work. By means of a percentage unit and two rules